

the government the form you claim, but everybody must be aware of the difficulty of such a task. I nevertheless flatter myself that in a few days it will be accomplished. May God bless your wishes and my labours!"

Was the Roman pontiff sincere? Italy believed he was, and adopted his name as her rallying-cry. The massacre of Perugia has forever dispelled the illusion.

Whilst things were in this position a new element developed itself, and embarrassed for a while the plan of action arranged by the three northern Powers. Germany, awaking from her long dream of metaphysics and beer, discovered that she had not only rights to win, but the means to enforce them. Symptoms of revolt appeared in Austria Proper, in Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, and Baden.

This was the time for Italy to be up and doing—the voice of her patriots called aloud; and nobly did her children answer the appeal.

Milan, faithful to her glorious traditions, prepared to rise. The citizens were restrained only by the prudent counsels of their leaders. The insurrection, like the fires of a volcano which had long been seething, at last burst forth. On the 18th of March news arrived that the revolution had broken out in Vienna, and the movement could no longer be repressed. The people assembled in thousands before the palace of the governor, and demanded four things—the formation of a regency, a national guard, liberty of the press, and, though last, not least, the abolition of the police.

They were refused.

Many of the chief personages of the city, amongst others the Mayor Casati, now placed themselves at the head of the insurgents; the streets were unpaved—barricades erected—rich and poor, women and priests, even children laboured in the cause—the spectacle was most magnificent—an unarmed city rising against its oppressors; terrible in its indignation, resistless in its strength. In vain the Austrians attempted to temporise, by proclaiming an assembly of the States, the abolition of the censorship—concession came too late; the old Lombard spirit was roused—armed only with sticks and bludgeons they attacked the palace of the governor, and took it; the tocsin sounded from every church; thousands of peasants came pouring into the city. Still the heroic struggle continued; the neighbouring cities sent their contingents to the assistance of their brethren in Milan, and the position of the garrison became untenable. They ultimately withdrew, leaving nearly two thousand dead, and double that number prisoners.

The insurrection spread through all the provinces of Lombardy. The hated Austrians—demoralised and beaten—were everywhere pursued by the infuriated peasantry, who showed as little mercy, perhaps, as they had received.

The new government issued the following proclamation:—

"Citizens.—Our advanced posts towards Porta Tossi are already in the Gardens of the Passion, where our sharpshooters begin to sweep the bastions. Towards Porta Vercellina our men have safely got as far as the Grazie. Some aqueducts passing under the bastions have already been deprived of water, and admit of our communicating with the exterior. The barracks of the military engineers have been taken at the point of the bayonet. In the outskirts of the city fifty men of Melegnano have surprised from an ambush a battalion of chasseurs, who, believing themselves in the presence of a numerous body, fled precipitately, leaving their dead and wounded. Our tyrants are in want of provisions; officers have been seen with black bread in their hands. Without, the town is surrounded by numerous bands come from all sides; among them we see the uniform of Swiss sharpshooters and Piedmontese, who are in advance of their corps, who pass the Ticino. The Austrians demand an armistice, no doubt to be able to assemble and retire; but it is too late. The postal roads are covered with trees hewn down. Their retreat becomes already very difficult. Courage! draw near the bastions on all sides; assist your friends who are coming to meet you; to-night the town must be opened everywhere. Valiant citizens! Europe will speak of you! The disgrace of thirty years is effaced. The triumph of Italy is infallible. Long live Italy and Pius IX.!"

"The caserno of the engineers has just been taken—two hundred Italian soldiers and several officers are prisoners; they demand to fraternise with the people. "CATTANEO, CERUSCHI, "MILAN, MARCH, 21st." TERLAGHI, CLENCI.

A still more terrible proclamation followed. It was addressed to the clergy and magistrates of the communes:—

"Our enemies have fled from Milan. They proceeded in two columns towards Bergamo and Lodi. You are hereby commanded to arm yourselves and to exterminate the rest of these savage hordes."

"The President of the Committee of War, "POMPEO LITTA."

The Austrian army having retreated from Lombardy, concentrated itself at Verona.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, in speaking of the cruelties committed by the Austrians, says—

"The atrocities committed by them before retreating from Milan were revolting in the extreme."

"Many of the circumstances reported are of a nature, the description of which we cannot allow in our columns. It is indeed to be hoped, for the honour of humanity, that they are altogether false, or greatly exaggerated."

The *Reform* says, "Five Lombards have been found, tied to trees, with their feet burned. In the cartouch-box of a Croatian who was killed, were found two hands of a woman with rich rings on the fingers, and ears with ear-rings in them. In some houses in Milan, as many as ten dead bodies of murdered persons were found, from the old man to the infant."

Public opinion, both in France and England, cried shame upon these horrors, but their governments remained silent.

Meanwhile the popularity of Pio Nono, whose name had been used as a rallying-cry in Italy, was on the wane. When Austria, recovering from the panic into which she had been thrown, prepared to march her barbarian hordes once more into Lombardy, the pontiff refused to declare war against her. Goaded by his refusal, the people committed many excesses, the most terrible of which was the cowardly assassination of his minister Rossi, an honest, upright man, but utterly incapable of dealing with the spirit of the time. An aged prelate, Monsignor Palma, was shot at the window of the Quirinal, almost in presence of the Pope, who shortly afterwards fled from Rome disguised in the livery of the Bavarian ambassador, and the republic was proclaimed. It commenced badly; assassination should never be the prelude to liberty; no amount of provocation can justify so cowardly an act—man-kind revolts at it, true courage scorns it.

Assassination was the crime of the republic in Rome—its suppression a fitting expiation. Serious men had no faith in it. The name of Mazzini, whether rightly or wrongly, was looked upon as symbolical of socialism. Even France, republican France, looked coldly on her sister republic of Rome.

Such was the state of affairs when Garibaldi landed in Genoa at the commencement of July, 1848. Piedmont, under its gallant but unfortunate monarch, Charles Albert, had taken the field in defence of Italian liberty; to him the hero of South America proffered his services—unhappily, they were rejected, his connection with Mazzini was too notorious—the King of Sardinia was fighting to win a kingdom, not to establish a republic; that is a fact should never be lost sight of, it does not lessen the merit of his sacrifice, although it serves to explain what in more instances than one must have appeared black ingratitude on the part of the Lombards. Garibaldi next offered his sword to the provisional government of Milan; after some delay it was accepted, when too late.

The success of Radetzky could no longer be impeded.

We have neither the heart nor the pen to chronicle, step by step, the defeat of a cause we love, yet we will do the grey-haired soldier of Austria no injustice—the tactics of Radetzky displayed consummate genius. With an energy extraordinary for his age, he re-formed his shattered army, led it from victory to victory till the fatal day of Novara extinguished, for a time, every prospect of freedom in Northern Italy. Garibaldi was the last to yield; but even he, after maintaining a gallant struggle for months in the Tyrol, found himself compelled to fly for safety into Switzerland, and wait for happier times.

All hope was not extinct. The republics of Venice and Rome still held out.

It is not to be supposed that, with its Pontiff in exile, the Church would remain idle. Its defenders cast their eyes around to discover the modern Charlemagne who should restore, if not its former splendour, at least the absent shepherd to his fold. Austria had her hands full; Portugal, Spain, and Bavaria—three minor Catholic Powers—were impotent. As a last resource, they turned to France, where Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon were silently struggling for the Presidency. The clerical party

had nothing to offer but its influence; but that influence was a power which both candidates were anxious to conciliate. Cavaignac had already been induced to send some slight succour to the Pope, but had not bid high enough; the priests doubted him, as the son of an old Conventionalist—a name terrible to their ears; added to which, once elected, they would have no means of compelling him to keep his promise. He desired to be President of the Republic—nothing more.

His rival, on the contrary, had a loftier game in view—the imperial purple.

It would be absurd to pretend to any personal knowledge as to how, or by whom, the negotiations were concluded. Subsequent events prove that the compact was really made. Louis Napoleon was elected by an overwhelming majority to the presidential chair; and shortly afterwards dispatched General Oudinot with a French army to Civita Vecchia.

No sooner did Garibaldi hear of his landing, than, quitting his retreat in Switzerland, he started for Rome.

(To be continued.)

EXTINCT ANIMALS.

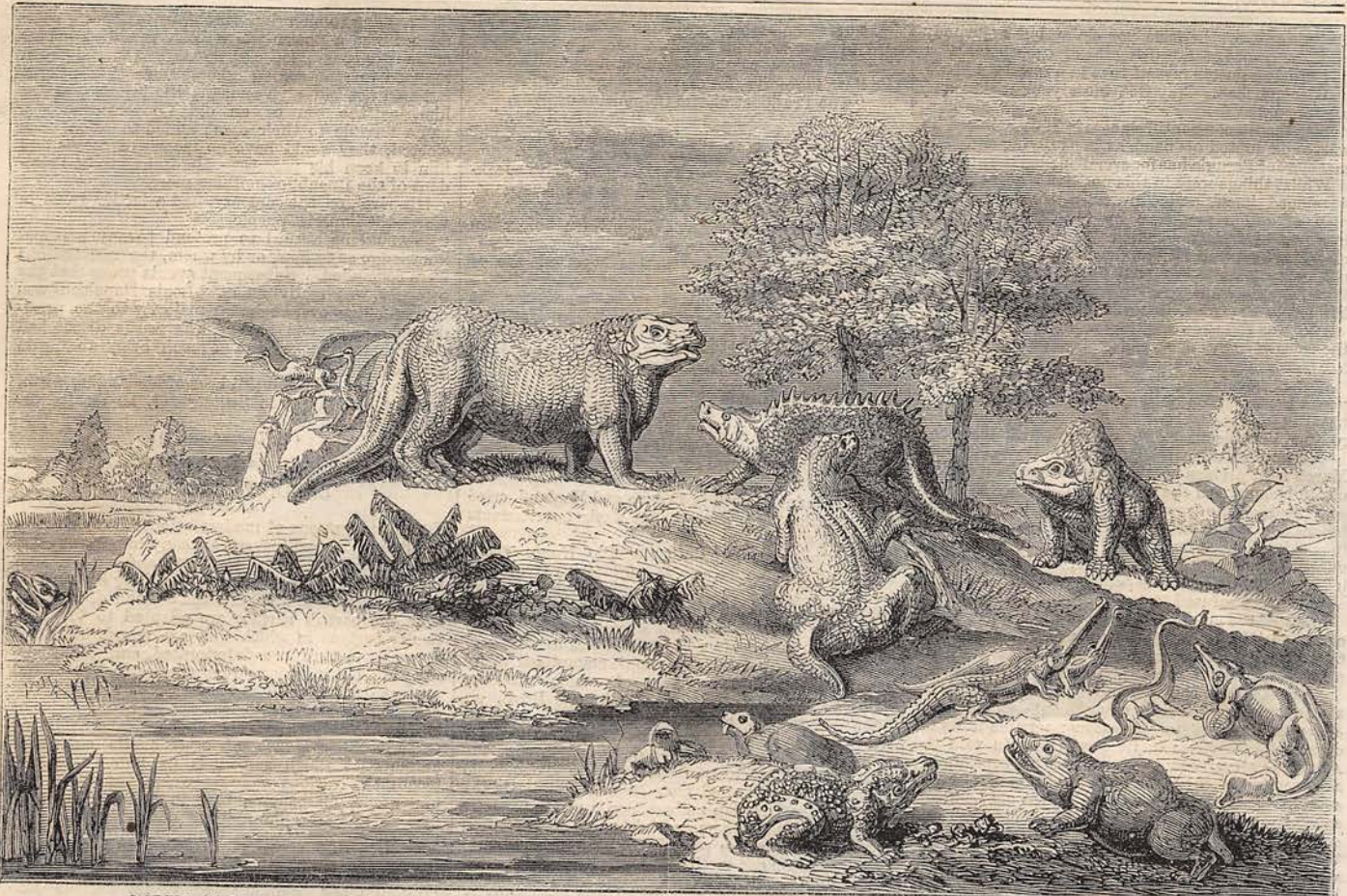
THE investigations of modern science have already resulted in the discovery of many important facts in connection with the structure and physical features of our earth. It has been long known that the great masses of plants and animals distributed over the earth's surface are adapted to the particular regions in which they are found, and that by removal they are deteriorated, and finally destroyed; but it remained for the geologists of the present day to establish the fact, that the condition of the earth had undergone, during a long series of ages, some very remarkable changes, and exhibited unequivocal evidence of organic life singularly unlike that which surrounds us now. Geology traces the various changes which the earth has undergone, and shows, that in precisely the same manner as particular animals and vegetables are now confined to precise limits, so, through each successive change through which the earth has passed, the delicate machinery of animal and vegetable life has been adapted to its various conditions.

In furnishing our readers with a brief sketch of some of the most interesting specimens of the extinct races, it is not necessary to enter further on the subject of geological formations than to show how these have affected animal life. The great geological periods we may divide into four ages:—1. The age of fishes; 2. the age of reptiles; 3. the age of mammals; 4. the age of man. The fishes belong to those sections of the earth's crust comprising the Devonian and Silurian, upper and lower; the reptiles are found in the carboniferous, trias, and oolitic formations; the mammals to the tertiary formations; and man to the present condition of the earth's surface.

THE AGE OF FISHES.—Among the limestone of the Devonian formation, or old red sandstone, we first meet with an animal vertebrated, or having a backbone. The entire formation has supplied 100 species of fish, and out of that number sixty-five have been furnished by Scotland. The Silurians and old redstone also abound in shells, some of them exceedingly curious, and all very numerous; but both shells and back-boned fish are very inferior in organisation to the race of reptiles.

During the period of the AGE OF REPTILES, some of the most singular and monstrous creatures were produced. Amongst these were the *ichthyosaurus*, or fish-lizard; the *plesiosaurus*, or serpent-lizard; and the *telesaurus*, a sort of crocodile, who lived down in Yorkshire, where the remains of his race are still found buried in large quantities.

The genus *ichthyosaurus* includes several species, but a general description of its characteristics may suffice. These are—Shortness of neck, back of the head and front of the chest being of the same width; a backbone, the joints of which were probably joined together by a sort of elastic bag; and a tail like a crocodile. A bony structure connected with the fore-fins gives evidence that the *ichthyosaurus* crawled on the sands; on visiting the shore, the creature would drag itself along the ground, and, during sleep, lie prostrate, with the belly resting on the ground. It possessed eyes of immense magnitude, and its body was clothed with a skin resembling that of the whale. The length of the common *ichthyosaurus* was about twenty feet. The *ichthyosaurus platyodon* (an inhabitant of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire) was chiefly distinguished from its fellows by the extra size of its head and



MODELS OF EXTINCT ANIMALS IN THE GARDENS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AS RESTORED BY MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F.G.S.

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| Mosasaurus. | Pterodactyles. | Iguanodon. | Dycynodons. | Hylcosaurus.
Iguanodon.
Labyrinthodon. | Teleosauri. | Megalosaurus.
Plesiosaurus.
Labyrinthodon. | Pterodactyles.
Ichthyosaurus. |
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from a peculiarity in the shape of its teeth; the orbit of its eyes was fourteen inches.

The *plesiosaurus*, or serpent-lizard, is described by Cuvier as the most singular and monstrous that has yet been discovered. To a lizard's head it united a neck of enormous length, like a serpent's body; a large trunk, like a common quadruped; the ribs of a chameleon, and the fins of a whale, having, however, two instead of one pair. It was about eighteen feet in length. The most perfect skeleton was discovered near Glastonbury, and purchased for the British Museum. The genus contains several species, on the differences and distinctions of which it is unnecessary to speak here.

The *teleosaurus* was, as we have already noticed, a species of crocodile. The first specimen brought to light was found in the lofty cliffs on the Yorkshire coast, near Whitby. The jaws of this creature were armed with long, slender, sharp-pointed, slightly-curved teeth; and it bore, in most respects, a close resemblance to the crocodile of the Ganges. The size and position of its limbs, however, convey the impression of its having been a better swimmer than its modern representative.

Among other specimens of the reptile age was the *megalosaurus*, or gigantic lizard, estimated by Cuvier at fifty feet in length, and by Owen at about thirty-five. Although no skeleton has yet been found entire, so many bones have been discovered, that naturalists have little difficulty in determining its appearance. Its legs seem to have been very fully developed—to have attained a height of two yards, with a foot about a yard in length!

The *iguanodon*, about five-and-thirty feet in length, and twenty in girth; the *hylcosaurus*, or spiny lizard of the Wealden, are also interesting specimens of the reptile age. Still more curious are the *mosasaurus* and *great pterodactyles*, which remind one of the fabled dragons of antiquity. The pterodactyles (from *pteron*, a wing, and *dactylos*, a finger) is a flying reptile, having the leathery wings

of the bat, and a body covered with scales. This formidable creature measured from the tip of each wing eighteen feet, and, as Dr. Buckland remarks, "was a fit companion for the kindred reptiles that



MEGATHERIUM.

The AGE OF MAMMALS presents features no less interesting than that of reptiles. First amongst them we may notice the *megatherium*, or gigantic sloth. It is represented in the act of pulling down a tree for the purpose of obtaining its leaves as food. Next to this the *palcootherium*, or wild beast. It stood three or four feet high, and in the form of the head resembled the ordinary tapir. The *anoplotherium* (or unarmed animal) was less clumsy, and more agile than the *palcootherium*, and a closer approach to the ruminants. Of this genus there are two species: *anoplotherium gracile*, and *anoplotherium commune*. The first species was about three or four feet high, eight feet in length, with a skin almost naked, and a large powerful tail. The second species was about the size of a goat, or small deer, and was covered with short, thick hair. The *deinotherium*, a wild beast, was an animal of a huge barrel-shaped body, about twenty feet long, something resembling the hippopotamus. Its head was like that of the elephant, having a powerful proboscis and a pair of large, long tusks. The *mastodon* was about the size of an ordinary elephant, and closely resembled that animal. It abounded in the districts now called North America, where many perfect skeletons of it have been found.

The discoveries of naturalists with respect to these extinct animals are amongst the highest triumphs of modern science. Diligently seeking data of reliable, though of the most obscure character, the naturalist and comparative anatomist have succeeded in disclosing the wonders of the ancient world. From foot-prints in the rocks, from scattered bones, and from some perfect remains buried in the earth, we have been instructed by the theoretical knowledge and practical skill of such men as Cuvier, Owen, and Buckland in the nature and habits of these extinct species. We are led to look back to a remote age, and to trace the successive developments which swept away race after race of its ancient inhabitants, and gradually prepared our world to be the dwelling-place of man.

swam in the sea, or crawled on the shores of a turbulent planet."